

Should the Sudanese victims feel abandoned and neglected, it would be our fault—and perhaps our guilt.

That's why we must intervene.

If we do, they and their children will be grateful for us. As will be, through them, our own.

Mr. CORZINE. Tragically, since that speech by Mr. Wiesel, we have seen precious little actionable courage in preventing the genocide that rages in Darfur. Last July, the Congress recognized that genocide is taking place and voted on it here on the floor of the Senate. In September, the Bush administration did the same. Yet, since then, the situation has only deteriorated.

Estimates of the death toll in Darfur now range from between 250,000 to over 300,000 human beings. Killings, torture, destruction of villages, rape and other forms of sexual violence all continue. More than 1.8 million persons have been forced from their homes, and unless the attacks subside and access by humanitarian organizations improves, as many as 3 million Sudanese people could be displaced by the end of the year.

Let me say that these displaced individuals are going into camps strategically. We need to understand that this is not breeding a community of good will to the rest of the world. These are people who are disenfranchised, dislocated, and will pose a strategic threat, potentially, as a breeding ground of terrorism for the future.

This tragedy is that the Government of Sudan remains deeply complicit in this genocide, supporting jingawit militias and participating in attacks on civilians. Helicopter gunships strafe villages, spraying nail-like flachettes unsuitable for anything other than killing.

International monitors of all kinds have been attacked, including members of the African Union force deployed to Darfur to try to bring about a monitoring of the peace agreements that have been set forth. Government-backed militias have threatened foreigners and U.N. convoys.

In recent weeks, an American aid official was shot and wounded, and the U.N. was forced to withdraw its international staff in west Darfur to the provincial capital. Other NGOs are uneasy about their people and are talking about withdrawal.

Even today, we get reports of a new rampage—an attack on a village in Darfur by 350 armed militia. The report by the UN and the AU called it a “senseless and premeditated savage attack.” The militia “rampaged through the village, killing, burning and destroying everything in their paths and leaving in their wake total destruction, with only the mosque and the school spared.”

I have a U.N. report, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From UN News Service, Apr. 8, 2005]

UN, AFRICAN UNION CONDEMN “SAVAGE ATTACK” ON DARFUR VILLAGE BY ARMED MILITIA

United Nations and African Union representatives today condemned a “senseless and pre-meditated savage attack” Thursday on a town in the western Darfur area of Sudan by more than 350 armed militia while the Government dragged its heels in designating land for the AU monitoring force meant to deter such incidents.

Having learnt “with utter shock and disbelief” of the relentless daylong attack on Khor Abeche by armed militia of the Misiyya tribe of Niteaga, “we condemn this senseless, and pre-meditated savage attack,” Jan Pronk, the Special Representative of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, and AU Ambassador Baba Gana Kingibe said in a joint statement.

Nasir Al Tijani Adel Kaadir was identified as having commanded the initial force of over 200 on horses and camels and they were later reinforced by a further 150, also from Niteaga, they said in a statement.

His name and those of his collaborators would be sent to the UN Security Council sanctions committee to be brought to justice and they expected the Sudanese Government to take appropriate action, the two said.

The attackers “rampaged through the village, killing, burning and destroying everything in their paths and leaving in their wake total destruction with only the mosque and the school spared,” their statement said.

“This attack, the savagery of which has not been seen since the sacking of Hamada in January 2005, was apparently in retaliation for the alleged theft of 150 cattle whose tracks were supposedly traced to Khor Abeche village,” Mr. Pronk and Mr. Kingibe said.

They noted that since 3 April the AU had prepared to deploy troops in Niteaga and Khor Abeche to deter precisely this kind of attack, “but was prevented from acting by what can only be inferred as deliberate official procrastination over the allocation of land for the troops’ accommodation.”

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, how has the international community responded to these issues? In recent weeks, the U.N. Security Council passed three resolutions. To be sure, to give them credit, there has been some progress. One resolution referred the situation in Darfur to the International Criminal Court. Another established a U.N. committee to recommend targeted sanctions against those responsible for human rights abuses.

But much has not been done. There have been no efforts to impose, or even seriously threaten, sanctions against the Government of Sudan. In fact, the Security Council promised significant assistance as a reward for the welcomed implementation of the January peace agreement, the north-sought agreement between Khartoum and the south, without any conditions related to Darfur. Our amendment, which Senator BROWBACK and I will be proposing, supports the peace agreement and allows assistance to implement that agreement. But we should not be rewarding the Government of Khartoum while thousands upon thousands of civilians in Darfur are dying.

This amendment will call for military no-fly zones over Darfur. Neither

the Bush administration nor our NATO allies have addressed this critical issue. We need to act so that the kinds of tragedies we see in this picture to my right are no longer permitted.

This amendment calls for accelerated assistance to the African Union. A retired Marine colonel, Brian Steidle, who worked alongside the AU, has described the AU's effectiveness where it has been deployed. But there are currently only 2,200 African Union troops on the ground. Over 3,400 are authorized, and we hope it can grow to over 6,000 in the next year. We need to increase their numbers and provide whatever assistance they need. Therefore, I am offering a second amendment later in the debate on this underlying supplemental with Senators DEWINE, BROWBACK, and others. It is a money appropriation or allocation for the AU to accelerate the deployment of boots on the ground.

But money alone will not bring security to Darfur. The Darfur Accountability Act calls for an expansion of the AU's mandate to include the protection of civilians. Ultimately, we will have to be realistic about what it takes to police an area the size of Texas. It will take many thousands of troops, more than the AU will be able to field. The 10,000 new U.N. troops authorized by the Security Council are therefore a welcome development. But, again, their role in Darfur is virtually undefined, certainly vague and uncertain as to whether they can be involved in this.

Mr. President, the people of Darfur will not be saved unless stopping genocide becomes a priority. Words and deeds need to match. This amendment will call on the administration to raise Darfur in all relevant bilateral and multilateral meetings. I hope we can get it raised.

I am pleased that Deputy Secretary of State Zoellick is going to Sudan this week. But unless we mobilize an international effort, this engagement will be insufficient. We have already seen a lot of lost opportunities. I will leave that for the record where President Bush, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, and the Secretary of State have been in international areas where we can mobilize that kind of support. We simply cannot just keep calling it genocide and labeling it and talking about it; we need to do something about it. Stopping this evil is an urgent and highly moral issue for all of us to take on. That is why there is so much bipartisan focus on this issue.

We want to evoke the culture of life. We ought to be protecting those 10,000 people a month who are dying. How can we claim to be learning the lessons of history when we fail to act? How can we do that? We cannot continue to talk about moral responsibilities and then not act on them.

In his remarks in the piece that I put in the RECORD, Elie Wiesel put this clearly:

What pains and hurts most now is the simultaneity of events. While we sit here and